

Skills training in medicine

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Challenges that confront our traditional teaching system



1. Mass education, changing attitudes
(Internet generations...)



2. Patient safety

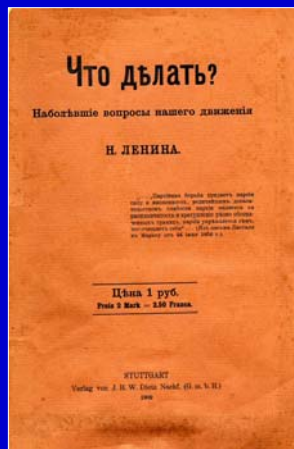
Challenges that confront our traditional teaching system



3. Need to cover the rapidly changing technical aspects of medicine.

4. Proficiency in medical skills only comes from practice; the more the skill is performed, the more fluent the performance becomes...

How to achieve proficiency and expertise (practice) in medical education ?



How to achieve proficiency and expertise in medical education ?



1. Master and Apprentice



2. Animal models



3. Simulation

I. Simulation and medicine

The beginning



Stephan Zick (1639 - 1715)

The past

- 1928 “Link Trainer” (Edwin Link’s plane)
- 1960 Laerdal’s “Resusci-Annie”
- 1968 “Harvey” cardiology simulator
- 1988 ”Mannequin” (Stanford)

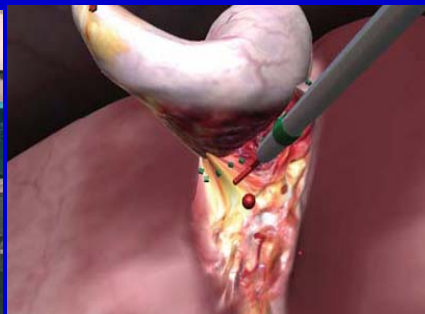


Today

High fidelity simulation and VR (Virtual Reality)



Immersion



Desktop

Haptics

1950's: U.S.A.F. develops the Tactual Sensory Control System (TSCS = human body's response to mechanical vibration)

1965: Ivan Sutherland and "Ultimate Display": *"If the task of the display is to serve as a lookingglass into the mathematical wonderland constructed in computer memory, it should serve as many senses as possible."*

Project GROPE

(1967): Haptic display of molecular forces (2 DoF finger grip display) – GROPE II

(1976): Distant manipulator (3 forces, 3 torques hand grip display) – GROPE III

(1990): Molecular docking system (full 6 DoF hand grip display)



http://www-cdr.stanford.edu/touch/tele_projects/

Present – haptic music and painting

The vBow: Development of a Virtual Violin Bow Haptic Human-Computer Interface

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Abstract

This paper describes the development of a virtual violin bow haptic human-computer interface, which allows users to interact with musical instruments in three-dimensional physical space. The interface is designed to provide a realistic haptic experience of the bow's contact with the strings, as well as the motion of holding the instrument, and its physical form.

Keywords

Virtual Bow, Computer Music, Haptic, HCI, Interface

MOTIVATION

As a performer and composer, I found the MIDI violin a poor musical controller for creative computer music. One of the main problems for its installation in the studio of the violinists was its MIDI port and velocity data. It was difficult to get the velocity of expressive musical performance from a MIDI controller. Also, because of the latency of the strings, there was a considerable delay between the position of the bow and the MIDI controller's response.

As I began to develop ideas about a design for an alternative expressive musical controller, based on the paradigm of the violin, I learned of the work of others in the area of haptic human-computer interfaces [1]. An instrument with no strings, that mapped physical haptic motion to parameters of computer-based virtual musical instruments, seemed like an excellent design for an expressive violin bow controller.

At the same time, I instead of the musical interface, focusing on the user's experience of the instrument's motion in no instrument [2]. According to the findings, the user does a particular kind of motion to interact with the instrument when playing an instrument [3], but also the motion of haptic feedback is a particular motion to interact with an instrument [4]. These studies suggest the importance of incorporating haptic feedback into the design of the structure violin bow controller.

HARDWARE



Figure 1. The vBow, version 1.

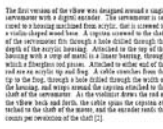


Figure 2. The vBow, version 2.

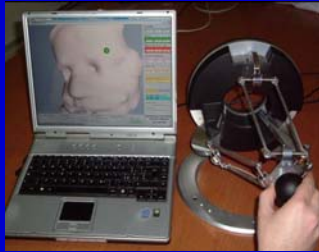


Figure 2. The vBow, version 2.

Type	Examples	Model	Structure	Surface	Example Strokes
Round					
Flat/Bright					
Filbert					



Haptic medicine



FeTouch

(Medical ultrasound imaging for 3D reconstruction)



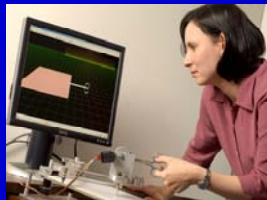
HORUS

(Haptic Operative Realistic Ultrasound Simulator)



BoneSim

(Visuohaptic simulation of bone surgery)



www.nibib.nih.gov/.../eAdvances/29Jan07

Haptic telementoring system



Expert surgeon's motions are recorded during a procedure

Data are used to develop a training simulation where novice surgeons practice by imitating the expert surgeon's gestures

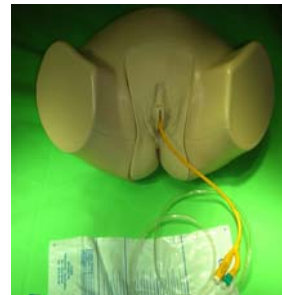
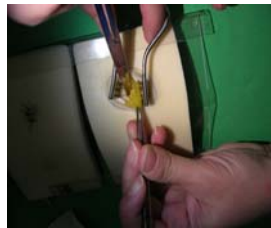
www.casit.ucla.edu/research_telementoring.htm

"Virtual Reality" with "Augmented Reality" (AR)

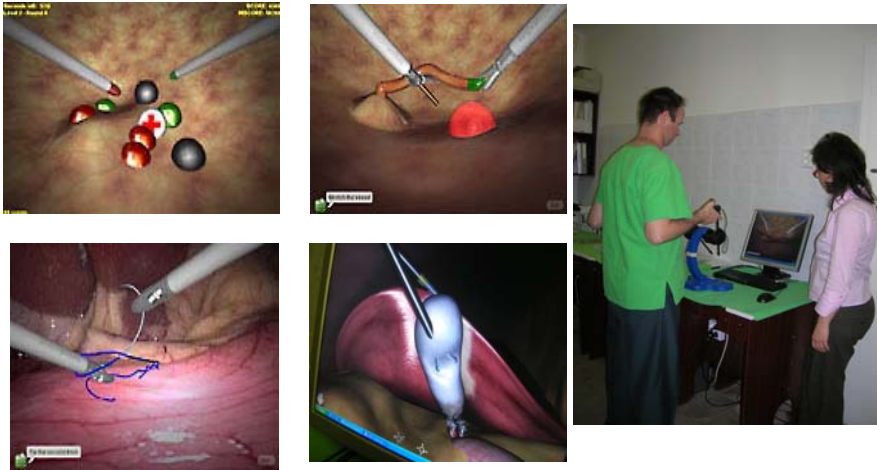


Augmented Reality (a) + Robotics (b) = „Automated” Surgery (c)

Szeged: Task trainers



Szeged: Virtual Reality



„Lapsym” VR system to teach minimally invasive surgery

Szeged: VR Haptics



„CathSym” haptic VR system to teach intravenous catheterization

Debriefing

Learner: proba

Case Scenario: Pedestrian Struck

Student 1

Score: 65

Unsuccessful Completion of Procedure

Procedure Time: 00:04:42

C-Band Time: 00:00:00

Cannulation Events

Vein Punctured
Insertion Through Vein
Rolling Vein: Vein Not Stabilized
Recannulation

Critical Errors

Procedure Completed in Appropriate Time
Standard Precautions Performed Correctly
C-Band Usage Incorrect
Insertion made without constricting band
Catheterization Attempted
Catheter Cannulation Error
Needle re-cannulated
Catheter not threaded
No lock, or IV infusion attached to catheter
Site Preparation Correct
No Site Contamination
Equipment Disposed Incorrectly
Gloves not disposed
Insertion Made at Allowable Site
Patient identification performed correctly

Debriefing

Learner: proba

Case Scenario: Right Lower Quadrant Pain

Student 1

Score: 84

Successful Completion of Procedure

Procedure Time: 00:02:34

C-Band Time: 00:01:30

Cannulation Events

Correct Cannulation
Vein Punctured

Critical Errors

Procedure Completed in Appropriate Time
Standard Precautions Performed Correctly
C-Band Usage Correct
Catheterization Attempted
Vein Cannulated and Correctly Threaded
Flash Chamber Observed Correctly
Site Preparation Correct
No Site Contamination
Equipment Disposed Correctly
Insertion Made at Allowable Site
Patient identification performed correctly

Non Critical Errors

Appropriate Site Selected
Patient Informed at Appropriate Time
Incorrect Bevel Angle
Needle inserted with the bevel down

Summary (1): Simulation = Education + Entertainment (EduTainment)



Current Assessment and Future Directions of Surgical Skills Laboratories

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Learnners

The surgical skills laboratories at most surveyed institutions are geared toward resident education (96%, 26 responses). However, other learners using the laboratories include medical students (69%), nurse/physician assistants (42%), and individuals who require continuing medical education (5%).

The quality of instruction is assessed by several methods in the skills laboratories. The performance measured by simulation models (17 of 26, 65%) was the most common, followed by resident-completed evaluation forms (13 of 26, 50%). Some programs make use of faculty-completed evaluation forms (7 of 26, 27%) and OSATS (4 of 26, 15%). In 6 (23%) surveyed skills laboratories, no evaluation assessment is conducted.

TABLE 6. Specialties Using Skills Laboratories

Responses: 26	
Anesthesiology	3 (12%)
Cardiothoracic	3 (12%)
ENT	4 (15%)
Family practice	3 (12%)
General surgery	22 (85%)
Internal medicine	5 (19%)
Neurosurgery	2 (8%)
Obstetrics/gynecology	14 (54%)
Ophthalmology	4 (15%)
Plastic surgery	4 (15%)
Transplant	1 (4%)
Urology	10 (38%)
Vascular	8 (31%)
Other	7 (27%)

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TABLE 5. Skills Laboratory Modules by Postgraduate Year

Modules (Responses: 25)	Postgraduate Year					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Angiogram and instrument handling	17	4	1	0	0	18
Instrument handling, knot tying, suturing	20	8	8	6	7	33
Drainage handling, dissection, wound closure	20	11	8	5	5	21
Collaboration—central, suprapubic	4	0	0	0	0	4
Airway management	15	8	3	1	1	15
Chest tube and thoracostomy	15	4	0	0	0	15
Cardiac line insertion	12	5	1	1	1	12
Minimally invasive surgery (Basic)	23	19	15	4	4	25
Minimally invasive surgery (Advanced)	5	8	14	18	17	24
Surgical laparoscopy and endoscopy	12	4	0	1	0	13
Advanced tissue handling and skin closure	9	3	3	2	1	11
Vascular control (Basic)	7	2	3	1	0	11
Vascular control (Advanced)	4	3	5	4	3	10
Arthroscopy (Basic level)	11	9	9	5	4	16
Arthroscopy (Single and dual cases)	8	9	7	5	3	14
Operating room team training	6	5	5	4	4	7

American College of Surgeons (ACS) guidelines

Table 2-3. Education Institutes accredited at Level I by the American College of Surgeons

1. Minimally Invasive Surgery Education Center, University of California, Irvine School of Medicine, Orange, California
2. Simulation and Skills Center of the Carl J. Shapiro Institute at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts
3. William Beaumont Hospital, Royal Oak, Michigan
4. The University of New Mexico Health Science Center BATCAVE Medical Simulation Program, Albuquerque, New Mexico
5. Center for Medical Education & Innovation at Riverside Methodist Hospital, Columbus, Ohio
6. Institute for Clinical Simulation and Patient Safety, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
7. Southwestern Center for Minimally Invasive Surgery, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas
8. Institute for Surgical and Interventional Simulation (ISIS), University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
9. Centre of Excellence for Surgical Education & Innovation, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
10. University of Toronto Surgical Skills Centre at Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
11. Department of Surgery Education Institute at Stanford, Stanford University, Stanford, California
12. Northwestern Center for Advanced Surgical Education, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois
13. Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans Learning Center, New Orleans, Louisiana
14. Maryland Advanced Simulation, Training, Research and Innovation Center, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland
15. Baystate Simulation Center, Baystate Medical Center, Springfield, Massachusetts
16. University of Michigan Clinical Simulation Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan
17. Mayo Clinic Multidisciplinary Simulation Center, Rochester, Minnesota
18. Penn State Milton S. Hershey Simulation Center, Pennsylvania State University, Hershey, Pennsylvania

Ajit K. Sachdeva, Carlos A. Pellegrini, Kathleen A. Johnson. Support for Simulation-based Surgical Education through American College of Surgeons – Accredited Education Institutes. *World J Surg* (2008) 32:196–207

American College of Surgeons (ACS)

Competencies

TABLE 1. Forty Eight Topics Amenable to Teaching by Simulation

1. Knot tying
2. Suturing simple lacerations
3. Suturing complex wounds
4. Excision of skin lesion
5. Instrument identification and handling
6. Tissue handling
7. Central line placement
8. Arterial line placement
9. Abscess drainage
10. Open wound care/negative pressure dressings
11. Chest tube and thoracentesis
12. Airway management
13. Laparoscopic skills 1 (instruments, trocars, towers, basic motion)
14. Laparoscopic skills 2 (cholecystectomy, knot tying)
15. Laparoscopic skills 3 (advanced techniques)
16. Anastomosis, bowel manipulation
17. Enterotomy
18. Bowel anastomosis stapled & sewn
19. Basic endoscopy
20.
21.
22. ...

Jeffrey G. Chipman, Robert D. Acton, Constance C. Schmitz: Developing Surgical Skills Curricula: Lessons Learned from Needs Assessment to Program Evaluation. Journal of Surgical Education 66/3 • May / June 2009

American College of Surgeons (ACS)

Exams and evaluations (examples)

TABLE 1. Proficiency Levels

Task	Task Name	Goal Time (Sec)	Best Time (Sec)	Allowable Errors
FLS task 1	Peg transfer	57	33	No pegs dropped outside field of view
FLS task 2	Pattern cut	68	49	All cuts within 2 mm of either side of line
FLS task 3	Endoloop	22	14	Up to 1 mm accuracy error
FLS task 4	Extracorporeal suture	106	85	Up to 1 mm accuracy error; no slippage
FLS task 5	Intracorporeal suture	65	49	Up to 1 mm accuracy error; no slippage
VR task 1	Camera navigation 0 degree	<52	<46	Accuracy > 90%
VR task 2	Camera navigation 30 degree	<73	<58	Accuracy > 90%
VR task 3	Hand-eye coordination	<20	<18	Accuracy > 90%
VR task 4	Clip application	<54	<51	Accuracy > 80%
VR task 5	Grasp and clip	<57	<51	Accuracy > 80%
VR task 6	Ball drop	<77	<57	Must collect > 8 balls
VR task 7	Cutting	<32	<24	Safe retraction > 90%
VR task 8	Cautery application	<124	<112	Efficiency > 82%
VR task 9	Object translocation	<180	<100	# dropped objects < 30

Dimitrios Stefanidis, Christina E. Acker, Dawn Swiderski, B. Todd Heniford, Frederick L. Greene: Challenges During the Implementation of a Laparoscopic Skills Curriculum in a Busy General Surgery Residency Program Journal of Surgical Education 65/1 • January/February 2008

Institutes of Surgical Research, Hungary



Budapest

From September, 2010



Skills courses for 3rd–5th year medical students Institute of Surgical Research, University of Szeged

'Basic surgical techniques'

- A1. MODULE – Asepsis skills
- A2. MODULE – Instrumentation skills
- A3. MODULE – Knot tying skills (**Suture Tutor Computer Program**).
- A4. MODULE – Suturing skills (**Suture Tutor Computer Program**).
- A5. MODULE – Bleeding skills
- A6. MODULE – Wound skills



'Monitoring skills'

- B1. MODULE - Injection skills (**Cathsym VR**)
- B2. MODULE - Cannulation skills (**Cathsym VR**)
- B3. MODULE - Hemodynamics (CVP, arterial pressure, blood flow, cardiac output)
- B4. MODULE - Respiratory system
- B5. MODULE - GI system (NG tube, tonometry)
- B6. MODULE - Urinary tract (catheterization)



'Advanced medical skills'

- C1-2. MODULES - Advanced suturing (**Minor Surgical Skills Program**)
- C3-4. MODULES - Abdominal, thoracic drainage (insertion of chest tube), tracheostomy
- C5-6. MODULES - Minimally invasive surgery, basics (Box trainer, **LapSym VR system**)



Postgraduate level

3-weeks practical courses for surgical residents

'Microsurgery'

- D1. MODULE – Basic microsurgical skills (graduate level)
- D2. MODULE – Advanced skills for residents (vessel and nerve anastomoses in vivo)



'Surgical Techniques' 3-weeks' compulsory course for surgical residents

- E1. MODULES (5 days) 'Traditional Surgical Skills'
- E2. MODULES (5 days) 'Minimally Invasive Surgery'
- E3. MODULES (5 days) = D2 = 'Advanced Microsurgery'



Course materials (*Surgical techniques; Monitoring in medical practice, Magnified surgery, Practical skills syllabus*) may be downloaded from <http://web.szote.u-szeged.hu/expsur>

Summary (2)

Simulation and Skills Training at the University of Szeged

VR systems Task trainers *In vivo* models Microsurgery Minimally invasive surgery



INTERREG project Szeged - Timisoara

2007. 06. 01. - 2008. 05. 31

Aims

1. To build an infrastructure where tools of telemedicine can significantly facilitate the transfer of knowledge. Up-to-date communication devices could be used

- to connect the multi-centric educational work,
- to realize cooperation between teachers and students alike,
- to multiply the results.

2. The running of complementary skills systems:

- provides an exceptional possibility to build inter-regional intellectual connection,
- allows for the approximation of a considerable segment of the higher education of the two cities
- strengthens partnership and mobility.

Quantitative results

Course	Nr of students / courses
A	9
B	7
C	6
D1 (basic level)	Through telemedicine
D2 (advanced)	Through telemedicine
E (residents)	2 courses with 15 students

Opinion of Romanian medical students and residents
(Anonymous, voluntary, questionnaire-based survey, 5-grade scales)

	Graduate students	Postgraduates
Organization of practicals	4.62	4.75
Arousing interest	4.62	4.87
Possibility of active participation	4.87	4.62
Quality of lectures	4.75	4.81
Quality of practicals	4.75	4.75

Quantitative results

Telemedicine - telementoring system



Qualitative results



Qualitative results (...good connections)



...

International
Practical Seminar
in Microsurgery
of Vessels and
Nerves

Seminar Directors:
Mihai Ionac
Mihaly Boros

www.umft.ro/pius_branzeu_center

2008

Pius Branzeu Center for Laparoscopic
Surgery and Microsurgery
Victor Babes University of Medicine
and Pharmacy Timisoara
Clinic for Burns, Plastic and
Reconstructive Surgery
Discipline of Microsurgery
University of Szeged
Institute of Surgical Research

...

Publication edited in the context of the project entitled: "Telemedicine and video-microsurgery in the creation of an regional cross-border real-time teaching and medical assistance system", with the financial aid of the European Union through the Romania-Hungary PHARE CBC 2004-INTERREG-III A Program

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Discipline of Microsurgery
Pius Branzeu Center for Laparoscopic Surgery and Microsurgery
Clinic for Burns, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara

International Free Flap Seminar in Living Tissue

Directors of the Seminar:
Mihai Ionac
Discipline of Microsurgery
Pius Branzeu Center for Laparoscopic Surgery and Microsurgery
Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara
Mihaly Boros
University of Szeged
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Surgical Clinic 2
Clinic for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
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Victor Babes University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara
University of Szeged Institute of Surgical Research

Endoscopic Flap Dissection Seminar in Living Tissue

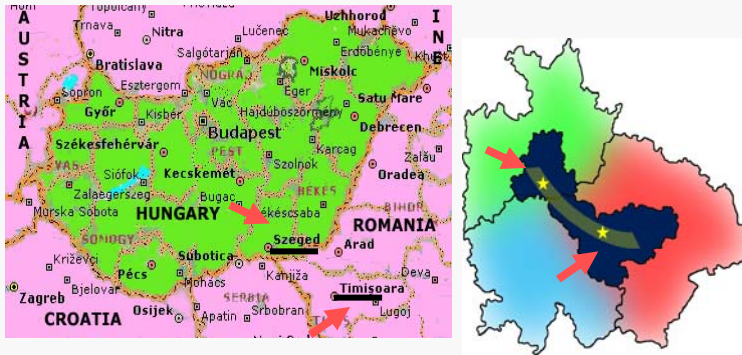
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Mihaly Boros
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Institute of Surgical Research





Future (?)

**Skills training programs (embedded into the curricula) =
driving forces for equilateral education development**



Thank you!
